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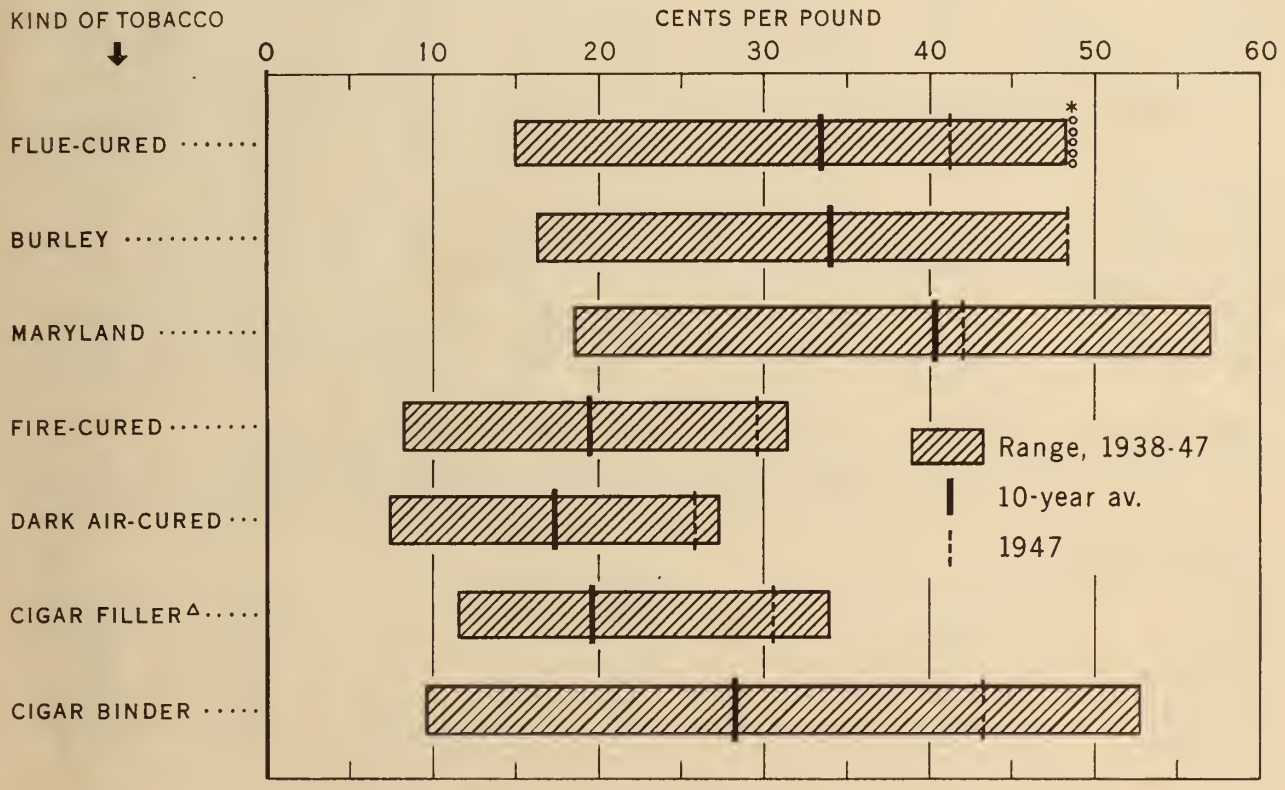
# THE Tobacco SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TS-46 BAE OCTOBER 1948

## RANGE OF SEASON AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED FOR MAJOR KINDS OF TOBACCO, 1938-47




*PRELIMINARY AUCTION MARKET AVERAGE JULY-SEPTEMBER FOR APPROXIMATELY 67 PERCENT OF THE 1948 CROP

△DOES NOT INCLUDE PUERTO RICAN TYPE 46

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46869 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Season average prices of the various kinds of tobacco show a wide range in the past decade. Each of the major kinds of cigarette tobacco, flue-cured and Burley, averaged approximately 34 cents per pound during 1938-47. Maryland tobacco, also largely used in cigarettes, averaged 40 cents. Fire-cured, and dark air-cured, which are used in snuff and chewing tobacco, had considerably lower price averages for 1938-47. Pennsylvania and Ohio cigar filler averaged about 20 cents. Cigar binder, which includes both the Connecticut valley and Wisconsin types had a very broad range during the past 10 years and averaged 28 cents.

The 1947 season average prices for each kind, except Burley, were lower than their records set in recent years and shown on the chart as the high point of the range. The 1947 average price of Burley was a record high. The only major kind of 1948 crop tobacco which has begun marketings is flue-cured. From July through September an active demand has resulted in an average price of 49.3 cents, 20 percent above the same period last season.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

| Item | Unit or base period | 1947 | | | | 1948 | | | | Last data available as percent of a year earlier |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | May | June | July | August | May | June | July | August | |
| Prices received at auctions | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flue-cured | Cents per lb. | 1/ | 1/ | 44.7 | 40.0 | 1/ | 1/ | 51.8 | 49.4 | 124 |
| Maryland | do | 46.3 | 45.7 | 48.0 | 39.9 | 43.1 | 43.4 | 42.1 | 35.3 | 88 |
| Parity prices | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flue-cured | do | 44.4 | 44.7 | 44.7 | 45.6 | 48.5 | 48.8 | 48.8 | 48.8 | 107 |
| Maryland | do | 34.6 | 34.8 | 34.8 | 35.7 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 106 |
| Burley | do | 43.1 | 43.1 | 43.3 | 44.2 | 47.1 | 47.3 | 47.3 | 47.3 | 107 |
| Fire-cured | do | 20.5 | 20.7 | 20.7 | 21.2 | 22.6 | 22.6 | 22.6 | 22.6 | 107 |
| Dark air-cured (35-36) | do | 16.5 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 17.0 | 18.1 | 18.1 | 18.1 | 18.1 | 106 |
| Virginia sun-cured (37) | do | 22.0 | 22.2 | 22.2 | 24.3 | 24.2 | 24.2 | 24.2 | 24.2 | 109 |
| Index of Prices Paid | 2/1919-28=100 | 151 | 152 | 152 | 156 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 106 |
| | 3/1934-38=100 | 194 | 195 | 195 | 199 | 212 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 107 |
| Tax-paid Withdrawals | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cigarettes, small 4/ | Million | 25,068 | 29,097 | 29,549 | 29,060 | 28,498 | 31,701 | 27,521 | 34,067 | 117 |
| Cigars, large 4/ | do | 474 | 433 | 439 | 467 | 445 | 480 | 431 | 505 | 108 |
| Chewing and Smoking | Million pounds | 13 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 16 | 17 | 15 | 18 | 95 |
| Snuff | do | 3.5 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 97 |
| Accumulated since Jan. 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cigarettes, small 4/ | Million | 133,686 | 162,782 | 192,332 | 221,391 | 140,316 | 172,017 | 199,537 | 233,604 | 106 |
| Cigars, large 4/ | do | 2,278 | 2,711 | 3,150 | 3,616 | 2,287 | 2,767 | 3,199 | 3,704 | 102 |
| Chewing and Smoking | Million pounds | 76 | 91 | 110 | 128 | 81 | 98 | 113 | 131 | 102 |
| Snuff | do | 16 | 20 | 22 | 26 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 | 104 |
| Cigarettes, tax-free | Million | 2,966 | 2,269 | 2,333 | 2,528 | 2,363 | 3,250 | 3,068 | | 132 |
| Accumulated since Jan. 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tax-free | do | 15,255 | 17,524 | 19,857 | 22,385 | 14,773 | 18,022 | 21,090 | | 106 |
| Tax-paid plus tax-free | do | 148,941 | 180,306 | 212,188 | 243,776 | 155,088 | 190,039 | 220,627 | | 104 |
| Stocks, beginning of quarter 5/ (farm-sales weight) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flue-cured | Million pounds | | | 1,287 | | | | 1,550 | | 120 |
| Burley | do | | | 1,091 | | | | 1,046 | | 96 |
| Maryland | do | | | 35 | | | | 47 | | 134 |
| Fire-cured | do | | | 161 | | | | 181 | | 112 |
| Dark air-cured | do | | | 82 | | | | 85 | | 104 |
| Cigar, filler | do | | | 140 | | | | 146 | | 104 |
| Cigar, binder | do | | | 136 | | | | 142 | | 104 |
| Cigar, wrapper | do | | | 13 | | | | 14 | | 108 |
| Exports (farm-sales wt.) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flue-cured | Thou. lb. | 17,305 | 30,282 | 20,678 | 22,434 | 26,179 | 16,366 | 61,021 | | 295 |
| Burley | do | 2,863 | 2,776 | 6,897 | 4,679 | 5,485 | 1,515 | 1,457 | | 21 |
| Maryland | do | 104 | 265 | 889 | 371 | 423 | 501 | 210 | | 24 |
| Fire-cured | do | 3,829 | 2,989 | 2,630 | 2,798 | 3,025 | 2,827 | 3,457 | | 131 |
| Dark air-cured | do | 1,197 | 591 | 562 | 713 | 765 | 354 | 500 | | 89 |
| Cigar | do | 536 | 570 | 487 | 595 | 418 | 767 | 381 | | 78 |
| Total 6/ | do | 25,886 | 37,480 | 32,144 | 31,590 | 36,295 | 22,351 | 67,026 | | 209 |
| Accumulated since beginning of crop year | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flue-cured | do | 520,511 | 550,793 | 7/20,678 | 43,112 | 342,733 | 359,099 | 7/61,021 | | 295 |
| Burley | do | 26,747 | 29,523 | 36,418 | 41,097 | 21,503 | 23,019 | 24,476 | | 67 |
| Maryland | do | 1,993 | 2,258 | 3,147 | 3,518 | 1,862 | 2,362 | 2,573 | | 82 |
| Fire-cured | do | 21,648 | 24,637 | 27,266 | 29,936 | 18,031 | 20,859 | 24,314 | | 89 |
| Dark air-cured | do | 4,256 | 4,847 | 5,411 | 5,633 | 4,442 | 4,796 | 5,297 | | 98 |
| Cigar | do | 3,407 | 3,977 | 4,464 | 5,059 | 4,787 | 5,553 | 5,935 | | 133 |
| Personal income 8/ | Billion dollars | 189 | 192 | 193 | 191 | 207 | 212 | 213 | 215 | 113 |
| Index of Industrial Production 9/ | 1935-39=100 | 185 | 185 | 178 | 185 | 191 | 193 | 187 | 193 | 104 |
| Percent of labor force Employed | Monthly | 96.7 | 95.9 | 95.9 | 96.6 | 97.1 | 96.6 | 96.5 | 96.9 | 100 |

1/ Closed. 2/ All types except flue-cured 11-14 and Burley 31. 3/ Flue-cured 11-14 and Burley 31. 4/ Includes Puerto Rico. 5/ Stocks for April 1, 1948, are preliminary. 6/ Includes a small amount of Perique. 7/ Beginning of crop year. 8/ Seasonally adjusted monthly totals at annual rate. 9/ Unadjusted.

# TOBACCO SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board October 5, 1948

## SUMMARY

Demand for cigarettes during 1949 is expected to continue high and domestic consumption is expected to equal or exceed the 1948 record. Some increase also may occur in smoking tobacco consumption in 1949, but total use will remain well below prewar. Chewing tobacco consumption will probably be slightly lower than 1948 in line with its long-time trend. Consumer demand for cigars and snuff in 1949 will probably equal or slightly exceed 1948.

Export demand for leaf tobacco--a large proportion of which is flue-cured and other cigarette-type tobacco--is expected to be stronger in 1949 than 1948. The most important influences affecting tobacco exports will be the operations of the Economic Cooperation Administration and the degree of economic recovery in Europe and China.

Demand for cigarette tobacco will continue strong in 1949, but because prospects for tobacco products other than cigarettes are not as favorable relatively, the demand for fire-cured, dark air-cured, and cigar tobacco generally will not be as strong as that for flue-cured, Burley, and Maryland.

More than two-thirds of the 1948 flue-cured crop, which was 23 percent smaller than last year, has been marketed at prices approximately 20 percent higher than last year. The average price for auction sales through September was 49.3 cents per pound compared with the support level of 43.9. A much lower proportion of the crop has been placed under Government loan than last season. The strong demand for flue-cured has stemmed largely from the record high manufacture of cigarettes, which in 1948 will be near 385 billion--15 billion more than 1947 and more than twice that of the highest prewar year. With the high average level of consumer income and employment expected in 1949, cigarette production and consumption are expected to remain high and may exceed that of this year.

Exports of flue-cured, the class most important in export trade, declined 35 percent in the crop year 1947-48. Smaller exports to the United Kingdom, our largest tobacco importer, was the biggest factor in the reduction. Exports during 1948-49 are expected to gain, but the level attained will depend in large part on the financial assistance given under ERP and dollars acquired during economic recovery of foreign countries. A national flue-cured quota for 1949 has been announced that would mean acreage allotments about 5 percent larger than in 1948. The total supply of 2,562 million pounds for 1948-49 is 42 million pounds smaller than a year ago.

Domestic use of Burley tobacco in 1949 is expected to continue at or near the high level of the past 2 years. The prospect for an increase in Burley exports is less certain, but they may be greater than the 1947-48 exports if financial assistance to Europe is continued. Domestic use of Burley in cigarettes will remain high and smoking tobacco production may show some increase. A total disappearance in the year 1948-49 of 520-530 million pounds is to be expected.

Estimated stocks of Burley on hand October 1 were reduced below those on October 1 last year, and with disappearance remaining high, some further reduction in stocks may occur. The total supply of Burley for 1948-49 is below that of each of the last 2 years. Public hearings will be held late this year to obtain views on 1949 quotas.

A firm demand is expected for the 1948 Burley crop, which starts marketing in late November or early December. Prices are expected to average above the support level of 42.4 cents, which is 5 percent above that of last season because of the advance in Burley parity. Disappearance of Burley remained high during the year ended September 30, 1948, with some increase in domestic use largely offsetting the decline in exports, which accounted for about 8 percent of total disappearance. The greatest proportion of Burley went into the record cigarette manufacture. Burley also goes into the manufacture of smoking tobacco, which increased over 1947; but chewing, another outlet, barely held even. Estimated smoking tobacco manufacture in 1948 is 109 million pounds, 4 million above 1947. Chewing tobacco in 1948 is expected to be near the 98 1/2 million pounds produced in 1947.

Maryland tobacco supplies for 1949 will be about the same as for 1948. Continued high cigarette production will be a favorable price factor for this type in 1949.

Fire-cured tobacco supplies for 1948-49 are expected to be slightly lower than for 1947-48, but still above prospective domestic and foreign requirements. Snuff manufacture is the principal domestic outlet for fire-cured. Estimated 1948 production of snuff is 41 million pounds--2 million larger than 1947. Manufacture of an equal or slightly larger quantity is expected in 1949. Dark air-cured supplies are lower than each of the previous 2 years but above the prewar average. Domestic use is largely in chewing tobacco manufacture, which may be slightly less next year. Prices of both fire-cured and dark air-cured during the 1948 season will probably exceed last season because support prices are up 5 percent over last year in line with the Burley loan rate to which they are linked. Prices received by farmers are expected to approximate the support level. Public hearings in the fire-cured and dark air-cured areas will be held to obtain views relative to 1949 quotas.

The 1948-49 supply of cigar tobacco is not much changed from that for 1947-48. Domestic cigar filler and shade-grown wrapper are in slightly larger supply, while binder is slightly lower. The demand for cigar tobacco in 1949 is expected to be fairly strong. Cigar consumption will probably show a small increase in 1949 over the 5,750 million consumption estimated for 1948. The 1947 total was 5,631 million. Prices for the 1948 crop are likely to be near those of last year for most types, although there will be some variation in the binder types. Demand for scrap chewing grades of cigar tobacco is not expected to be much different from last season.

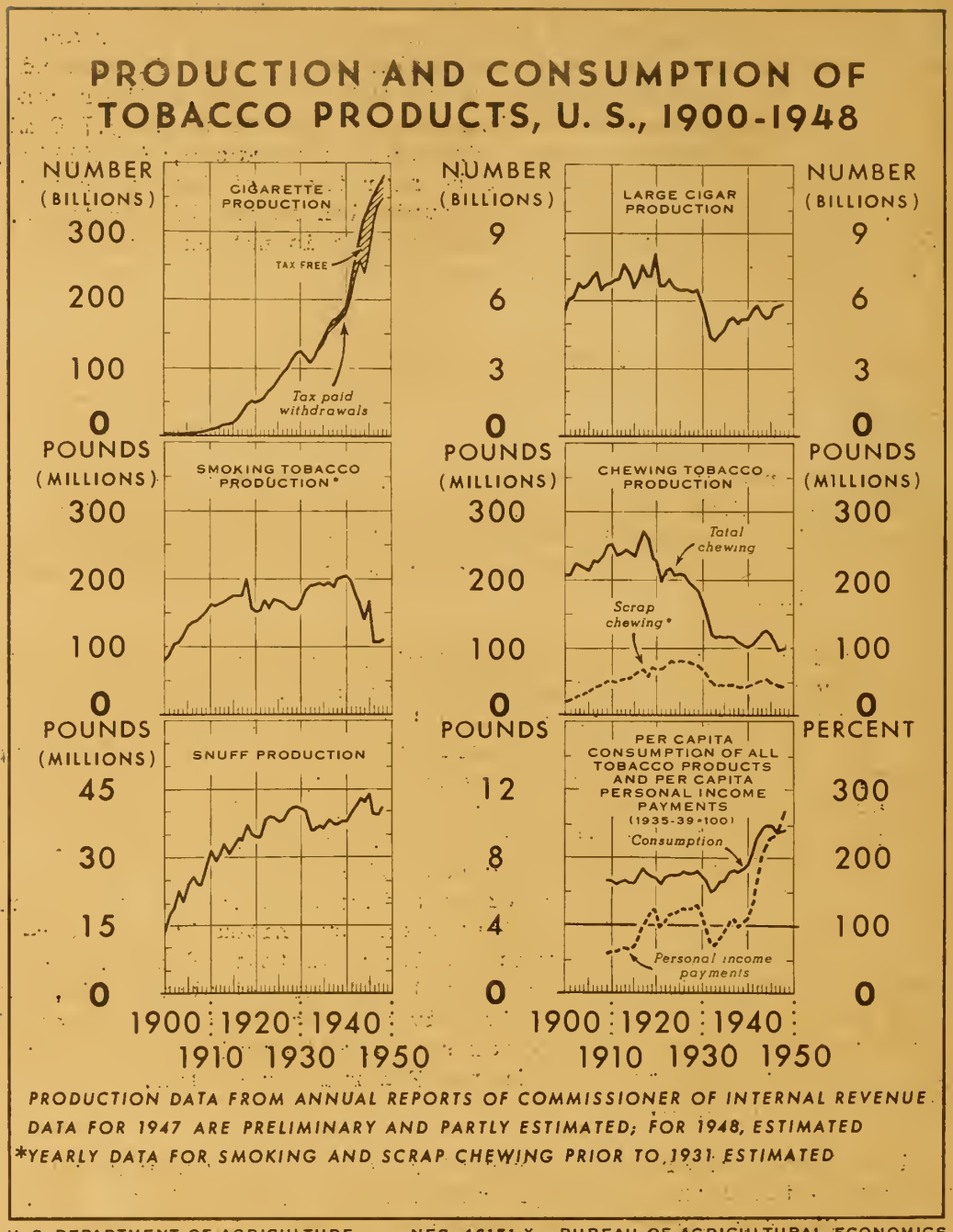
## TOBACCO PRODUCTS

### Cigarettes

Cigarette production and consumption is expected to continue large during 1949. With the continuation of high economic activity and employment, it is expected that domestic cigarette consumption will equal or exceed 1948. The number of cigarette smokers will probably continue to increase.

The total cigarette output in 1948 will probably be near 385 billion--a new record, and 15 billion higher than 1947. Domestic consumption, buoyed by the high level of consumers' incomes, is larger than last year; and exports have also been slightly higher. In late July and early August, several manufacturers advanced the wholesale prices of cigarettes about seven-tenths of a cent per pack. This was generally reflected in a 1-cent rise in cigarette prices at the retail level. This appears to have had little effect on consumption although there are indications that "roll your own" cigarettes increased in the past year. Cigarette consumption in the United States and by United States overseas forces in 1948 is more than twice as large as that of 1939. The average wholesale price is now approximately 24 percent above 1939, but retail prices showed a greater relative advance because of the imposition of new or increased State and local taxes on a wide-scale in the last few years. Two increases occurred in the Federal excise tax, one in 1940 and the other in 1942.

United States cigarette exports since the end of the war have been at a rate 4 times the annual prewar average. From 1935 to 1939, cigarette exports were about 5 billion annually while in 1946 and 1947, they were 24 and 22 billion, respectively. During the prewar period, only about 3 percent of total production was exported while during the past 3 years, about 6 or 7 percent of total output has been exported. Among the principal importers of the American cigarette are the Philippines, Belgium-Luxembourg, Hong Kong, and Curacao. Sweden took around 1 1/4 billion during 1946 and 1947, but in 1948, has sharply curtailed purchases (see table 11 for 15 principal foreign destinations).




Production of cigarettes again will set a new record in 1948--about 4 percent above last year's high and 2 1/4 times that of 10 years ago. Production of cigars and snuff in 1948 will probably be slightly larger than last year. Smoking tobacco is being produced in moderately larger quantities, but the 1948 total will still be substantially lower than either prewar or war years. Production of chewing tobacco in 1948 is estimated to be about the same as last year, which was the lowest on record. Per capita consumption of all tobacco products combined has increased strikingly above prewar as per capita personal income has reached sharply higher levels. The large increases in cigarettes is the major factor in the gain in per capita consumption of tobacco, as per capita trends of other tobacco products, although they fluctuated during the war, have been downward.

Cigars

United States consumption of large cigars in 1948 is estimated at 5,750 million, over 100 million larger than in 1947 but around 200 million less than in 1946. In the late '30s, cigar consumption was about 5,500 million but rose in the early war years of 1941 and 1942 to an average of over 6,100 million. Cigar prices are considerably higher than before the war when approximately 90 percent of all cigars retailed at 5 cents or less. Internal Revenue data for January-August of this year indicates that only around 25 percent have been selling at 6 cents or less. During January-August 1948, cigars selling for 8 cents or less gained nearly 7 percent over the same period a year ago while those selling for more than 8 cents were a fraction of 1 percent lower. Cigar consumption in 1949 is expected to be about the same as in 1948 or show a small increase. Cigar exports comprise a very small portion of the total output.

Smoking Tobacco

The manufacture of smoking tobacco during 1948 is expected to reach 109 million pounds, about 4 million pounds larger than 1947. This is sharply lower than the peak of 205 million reached in 1940. With the high employment and income levels during the past 3 years, consumers have tended to smoke other tobacco products, mainly cigarettes, and, to some extent, cigars. During periods of lower employment and income, the use of smoking tobacco has tended to be greater because it is cheaper. During the year ending June 30, 1948, the sale of cigarette papers increased substantially over the preceding year, indicating that more smokers were rolling their own cigarettes. During the first half of 1948, the production of smoking tobacco was 10 percent larger than the same period in 1947. Smoking tobacco prices are moderately higher than prewar.

The production and consumption of smoking tobacco during 1949 is expected to show a small increase. It is probable that some groups of smokers with relatively fixed incomes, and who have not shared much in the advance of incomes in recent years, will turn to smoking tobacco because it is less expensive than cigarettes or cigars.

Chewing Tobacco

Chewing tobacco production and consumption in 1949 is expected to be about the same as or a little lower than that of 1948. Chewing tobacco consumption has declined over the long-term except when used in greater quantities during the war by workers in dangerous occupations where smoking was prohibited.

The manufacture of chewing tobacco during 1948 is estimated at around 98 million pounds or not far different than the 98 1/2 million pounds produced last year. During the first half of 1948, the two principal chewing tobacco products, plug and scrap, were running 9 and 2 percent, respectively, above the first half of 1947.

The production of twist during the first half of 1948 exceeded the same period in 1947 by 12½ percent while fine-cut chewing dropped a little over 4 percent.

In the past year and a half, a considerable quantity of chewing and smoking tobacco was exported. Most of this went to Japan under the Army Civilian Supply Program. During the first 7 months of 1948, 3.7 million pounds were exported compared to 2.4 million during the same months of 1947. The 1934-38 average annual exports totaled only 1.6 million pounds.

Snuff

The production and consumption of snuff in 1949 is expected to continue at about the same level as 1948. During early 1948, wholesale prices advanced on snuff by approximately 24 percent. Consumption data for the months since the price increase went into effect indicate that there was no decline in use.

The production of snuff in 1948 is estimated at about 41 million pounds, approximately 2 million pounds greater than each of the years 1947 and 1946.

Snuff consumption in the United States is quite stable and is only moderately responsive to alternation between high and low employment and income levels. The level of consumption during the late '20s was about 40 million pounds and during the early '30s, about 37 million pounds. By the late '30s, it was about 38 million pounds, but during the war, rose twice above the 43 million-pound mark. The wartime peaks of snuff consumption, as was true of chewing tobacco, was partly attributable to greater use by workers in dangerous occupations.

## EXPORTS 1/

Unmanufactured tobacco exports from the United States during 1948 are now estimated at approximately 450 million pounds compared with 506 million pounds in 1947. During the first half of 1948, tobacco exports fell much below the same period in 1947 but in the current half-year, are expected to increase sharply. The Economic Cooperation Administration had authorized procurement of about 79 million pounds of United States tobacco by foreign recipients through September, much of which is being shipped during the last half of 1948. Exports of tobacco during the first half of 1949 are expected to exceed those of the first half of 1948 since the expenditure of ECA funds will be a favorable factor during the first half of 1949. Tobacco exports during the second half of 1949 will partly depend on the funds made available for foreign aid during the next fiscal year. The level of exports also will be influenced by the extent to which earned dollars are acquired as economic recovery in foreign nations moves ahead.

1/ Quantities of tobacco in this section are stated in terms of export weight, which is less than the equivalent farm-sales weight.

One of the most severe declines in the United States tobacco exports during the year ended June 30, 1948, was to the United Kingdom. The percentage drop from the previous 12 months was over 50 percent and from the prewar (1934-38) average, 39 percent. In fiscal year 1948, France took 34 percent less than in the previous year and 55 percent less than the prewar average. Before the war, France was the second ranking European importer of United States tobacco. Most other European countries that got significant quantities of United States tobacco took smaller quantities in fiscal 1948 than in the previous year, but in contrast to France and England, took larger than the average quantities taken before the war. Comparing the July 1947-June 1948 tobacco exports with the previous 12 months, Belgium and Eire were 37 and 26 percent less, respectively; smaller relative declines of from 10 to 17 percent occurred in Switzerland, Netherlands, Sweden, and Denmark; while exports to Norway fell off only 4 percent. Tobacco destined for Portugal was up 27 percent, while shipments to Italy more than doubled the previous year and was several times the prewar average. Comparing the recent fiscal year with the prewar average, tobacco exports to Switzerland and Netherlands were up approximately 250 and 170 percent, respectively; to Portugal, they were up more than 100 percent; to Eire, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, they increased between 58 and 83 percent; and to Belgium-Luxembourg, they rose 29 percent.

Other important foreign customers taking smaller quantities in fiscal 1948 than in the previous year are China and India. Tobacco exports to China dropped 55 percent below fiscal 1947 and 33 percent below prewar. Those to India fell 27 percent below fiscal 1947 but were 315 percent above the prewar average. During the year ended June 30, 1948, Australia and New Zealand each received larger quantities of United States tobacco than in the previous year and also more than the prewar average.

The United Kingdom was the destination of a little less than half of the average United States tobacco exports in the immediate prewar years. During 1946-47, approximately 45 percent of the total went to the United Kingdom, but in 1947-48, the proportion dropped to 30 percent of the total. In order to conserve dollar exchange, the British Government since April 1947 has sought to reduce consumption of tobacco. This was expected to lessen the dollar drain because most tobacco consumed by the United Kingdom has to be imported from the United States. The import duty has been raised twice, and this, in turn, greatly increased the costs of cigarettes and other tobacco products to consumers. During May 1947-April 1948, consumption was about one-fifth less than the previous 12 months but almost one-tenth above the average of 1939 and 1940. A further step to limit tobacco consumption went into effect September 1. Monthly withdrawals of leaf from bond for the manufacture of tobacco products were reduced from 120 percent to 100 percent of the average monthly withdrawals during the 12 months, July 1939-June 1940. British Government spokesmen have indicated that purchases of tobacco from the United States must continue to be limited in order to conserve dollar exchange. After withdrawing from the auction markets in October 1947, the United Kingdom buyers returned in May 1948 and purchased 80 million pounds from leaf stocks in this country. This was 1947 crop tobacco and inflated

# EXPORTS OF LEAF TOBACCO FROM THE UNITED STATES, 1925-47

## (ESTIMATED FARM SALES WEIGHT ON CROP YEAR BASIS*)

* CROP YEAR FOR FLUE-CURED, BEGINNING JULY; FOR MARYLAND, CALENDAR YEAR; FOR ALL OTHER TYPES, BEGINNING OCTOBER

° INCLUDES MARYLAND, BURLEY, AND CIGAR LEAF

△ FIRE-CURED AND DARK AIR-CURED, INCLUDING BLACK FAT, WATER BALER, AND DARK AFRICAN

DATA FOR 1947 ARE PRELIMINARY

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United States exports of tobacco leaf during the 1947-48 crop year are estimated at about 30 percent below 1946-47 and approximately the same as the 1934-38 average. The sharp drop below the previous year was the result of limited dollar resources of foreign purchasers, the biggest factor being the sharp decrease in purchases of flue-cured by the United Kingdom--our largest foreign customer. Tobacco exports in 1948-49 are expected to be larger than in 1947-48 as countries of western Europe increase their imports.

For 3 crop years prior to 1947-48, average exports of tobacco leaf almost equaled the 600-million-pound average (farm-sales weight) of 1925-29. However, the proportions of the various types in total exports have changed considerably. Flue-cured tobacco has increased from less than 70 percent of the total leaf exports in 1925-29 to nearly 82 percent during the last 3 years; meanwhile dark types (fire-cured and dark air-cured) have declined from more than 25 percent to 10 percent or less of the total. Burley exports have trebled.

Table 1. - United States exports of unmanufactured tobacco for specified periods by types and to principal importing countries

(declared weight)

| Type and country | Fiscal year | | | 1947-48 as percentage of | | June-July | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1934-38 average | 1946-47 | 1947-48 | 1934-38 average | 1946-47 | 1934-38 average | 1947 | 1948 |
| | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Percent | Percent | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. |
| Flue-cured | 318.9 | 479.6 | 312.8 | 98 | 65 | 23.0 | 44.4 | 67.4 |
| Burley | 11.3 | 37.0 | 37.8 | 335 | 102 | 1.9 | 8.4 | 2.6 |
| Maryland | 5.3 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 121 | 108 | 1.0 | 1.1 | .7 |
| Va. fire-cured | 9.5 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 77 | 100 | 1.4 | .8 | 1.1 |
| Ky. and Tenn. | 52.6 | 25.2 | 18.8 | 36 | 75 | 7.5 | 4.0 | 4.3 |
| One Sucker | .8 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 225 | 49 | .1 | .2 | 1/ |
| Green River | 3.1 | 1.9 | .9 | 29 | 47 | .4 | .2 | .1 |
| Black Fat, etc. | 8.9 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 62 | 115 | 1.4 | .9 | 1.0 |
| Cigar | 1.4 | 4.4 | 6.4 | 457 | 145 | .2 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Perique | .1 | .2 | .1 | 100 | 50 | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ |
| Stems, tr., scrap | 19.7 | 21.2 | 13.5 | 69 | 64 | 1.6 | 8.5 | 1.7 |
| Total unmfd. | 431.6 | 591.2 | 411.3 | 95 | 70 | 38.5 | 69.5 | 79.9 |
| Country of destination | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 210.2 | 264.9 | 127.8 | 61 | 48 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 47.9 |
| France | 20.7 | 14.0 | 9.3 | 45 | 66 | 2.9 | 4.7 | .0 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 14.3 | 29.2 | 18.5 | 129 | 63 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 4.3 |
| Netherlands | 14.5 | 44.3 | 39.5 | 272 | 89 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 1.3 |
| Germany | 11.8 | .0 | 7.3 | 62 | -- | 1.9 | 1.2 | .6 |
| Portugal | 4.8 | 7.7 | 9.8 | 204 | 127 | .7 | .4 | .2 |
| Denmark | 4.7 | 10.3 | 8.6 | 183 | 83 | .7 | 1.4 | 2.1 |
| Eire | 7.2 | 16.4 | 12.1 | 168 | 74 | .5 | .2 | .8 |
| Switzerland | 3.8 | 14.7 | 13.2 | 347 | 90 | .5 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Norway | 5.0 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 158 | 96 | .5 | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| Sweden | 8.2 | 15.2 | 13.0 | 159 | 86 | .1 | 1.9 | 2.1 |
| Italy | .9 | 7.1 | 19.0 | 2,111 | 268 | .2 | 1.2 | 1.7 |
| China | 49.2 | 72.9 | 32.9 | 67 | 45 | 5.4 | 21.0 | 6.4 |
| Australia | 19.1 | 13.7 | 24.3 | 127 | 177 | 3.8 | 5.2 | .5 |
| India | 2.7 | 15.3 | 11.2 | 415 | 73 | .4 | 1.5 | .4 |
| New Zealand | 2.7 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 167 | 150 | .4 | .7 | 1.3 |
| Other countries | 51.8 | 54.3 | 52.4 | 101 | 97 | 7.0 | 12.5 | 7.5 |
| Total | 431.6 | 591.2 | 411.3 | 95 | 70 | 38.5 | 69.5 | 79.9 |

1/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

the United States export figures for July to an extremely high and unseasonal total as is apparent in the June-July figures in table 1. The possibilities for replacing United States leaf with Empire leaf are limited. An agreement has been concluded whereby British manufacturers will take 70 percent of the production from Southern Rhodesia for the next 5 years. For the current crop this may approximate 49 million pounds. Tobacco consumption in Canada and India and other producing areas has increased and large increases in imports can hardly be expected from these sources. A recent proposal to increase the preferential duty for leaf grown in Empire countries in order to stimulate additional production was rejected by the British Government. The preference now amounts to less than 2 percent of the duty which was so steeply increased in 1947. It was held that the proposal was contrary to the Geneva agreements on trade. The relative importance of the supplying countries can be readily seen in table 2. Even with the greatly reduced imports during fiscal 1948, the United States supplied approximately 60 percent of the total. However, this was sharply lower than the 77 percent of the total obtained from the United States in 1946-47 and the 74 percent in 1938-39. The per unit value of tobacco imported by the United Kingdom increased 87 percent from 1938-39 to 1947-48. The tobacco from the United States increased less than the tobacco from other major supplying areas with the exception of Canada. However, it is possible for the United Kingdom to pay in sterling for tobacco from Empire countries, and so the greater relative increase in prices for tobacco from those areas is not as much a deterrent as might be supposed.

In view of the expressed determination to take only limited quantities of United States tobacco in the current fiscal year, it appears that if the use of tobacco in the United Kingdom, even at the 1939-40 level, is sustained this year, the currently low stocks will have to be further drawn down. Estimated stocks of all tobacco in the United Kingdom on July 1 were 315 million pounds compared with 365 million on the same date in 1947. The 1934-38 July 1 stocks in the United Kingdom averaged 434 million pounds.

## IMPORTS

In the 15 years before World War II, the United States was usually the third or fourth largest importer of tobacco. In 1946 and 1947, the United States ranked second; the United Kingdom, our largest foreign customer, being the first.

United States imports cigarette tobacco known as Turkish or Oriental and cigar tobacco, mostly for fillers, but also some cigar wrappers. In 1947, cigarette tobacco imports were up one-third over the prewar average; and cigar tobacco, including scrap, was over three-fifths greater than prewar. Turkey is the largest foreign supplier of cigarette tobacco and Cuba furnishes the bulk of imported cigar tobacco. Tobacco imports from Greece, which slightly exceeded those from Turkey in prewar, have recovered only about one-third of the prewar rate. The Philippines and the Netherlands Indies suffered war devastation and occupation, and United States imports from those areas have not regained their prewar levels (see table 2).

Tobacco shipments in 1947 from the United States possession of Puerto Rico were down 40 percent from 1946 and were also lower than the prewar average. Shipments during the first half of 1948 were 11 percent below those in the first half of 1947. Puerto Rican tobacco is mostly used as filler in cigars.

Table 2.-United Kingdom: Imports of unmanufactured tobacco from major countries of origin for specified periods

| Country of origin, quantity, value 1/, and per-unit value | July-June | | | 1947-48 as percent of | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1938-39 | 1946-47 | 1947-48 | 1938-39 | 1946-47 |
| United States | | | | | |
| Million pounds | 235.4 | 281.1 | 130.7 | 56 | 47 |
| Million dollars | 78.2 | 183.4 | 76.2 | 97 | 42 |
| Cents per pound | 33.2 | 65.2 | 58.3 | 176 | 89 |
| Southern Rhodesia | | | | | |
| Million pounds | 18.9 | 19.0 | 32.8 | 174 | 173 |
| Million dollars | 5.6 | 15.3 | 25.0 | 525 | 163 |
| Cents per pound | 29.5 | 80.5 | 76.2 | 258 | 95 |
| India | | | | | |
| Million pounds | 22.9 | 19.9 | 21.9 | 96 | 110 |
| Million dollars | 4.8 | 8.9 | 12.9 | 269 | 145 |
| Cents per pound | 20.8 | 44.7 | 58.9 | 283 | 132 |
| Nyasaland | | | | | |
| Million pounds | 13.2 | 10.2 | 14.1 | 107 | 138 |
| Million dollars | 2.9 | 5.2 | 7.3 | 252 | 140 |
| Cents per pound | 22.4 | 51.0 | 51.8 | 231 | 102 |
| Canada | | | | | |
| Million pounds | 20.6 | 20.3 | 13.0 | 63 | 64 |
| Million dollars | 6.8 | 11.3 | 7.3 | 107 | 65 |
| Cents per pound | 33.0 | 55.7 | 56.2 | 170 | 101 |
| Total 2/ | | | | | |
| Million pounds | 318.9 | 366.0 | 216.2 | 68 | 59 |
| Million dollars | 103.0 | 238.2 | 130.6 | 127 | 55 |
| Cents per pound | 32.3 | 65.1 | 60.4 | 187 | 93 |

1/ Converted from pound sterling to dollar equivalent at $4.89 in 1938 -39 and $4.03 in 1946-47 and 1947-48.
2/ Includes imports from all countries.

Table 3.- United States tobacco imports for consumption and shipments from Puerto Rico, 1934-38 average; annual 1946-47; January-June 1947-48

(declared weight)

| Classification of tobacco and country of origin | 1934-38 average | 1946 | 1947 | January-June 1947 | January-June 1948 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. |
| Total imports of unmanufactured tobacco 1/ | 66.0 | 82.1 | 90.4 | 57.1 | 41.7 |
| Cigarette leaf, unstemmed | 44.4 | 55.1 | 58.8 | 29.3 | 31.7 |
| Turkey | 18.2 | 44.6 | 42.6 | 21.3 | 22.8 |
| Greece | 18.8 | 4.6 | 6.7 | 3.3 | 3.8 |
| Syria | .5 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 2.1 |
| Bulgaria | .6 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| U. S. S. R. | .1 | 1.3 | 1.7 | .9 | .9 |
| Yugoslavia | .0 | .0 | .5 | .3 | .3 |
| Cigar leaf (filler), stemmed | 7.2 | 15.4 | 16.0 | 14.6 | 5.0 |
| Cuba | 7.1 | 15.4 | 15.9 | 14.6 | 5.0 |
| Cigar leaf (filler), unstemmed | 4.1 | 4.1 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 2.4 |
| Cuba | 4.1 | 4.0 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 2.3 |
| Scrap tobacco | 5.2 | 5.8 | 7.7 | 6.6 | 1.5 |
| Cuba | 2.9 | 5.5 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 1.4 |
| Philippines, Republic of | 2.3 | .3 | 1.0 | .5 | .1 |
| Cigar wrappers | 2.7 | 1.2 | 1.4 | .9 | .6 |
| Netherlands Indies | 2/ 1.9 | .9 | 1.0 | .7 | .5 |
| Philippines, Republic of | .6 | .0 | .0 | .0 | .0 |
| Cuba | .2 | .3 | .3 | .2 | .1 |
| Total from Cuba | 14.3 | 25.2 | 28.7 | 26.1 | 8.9 |
| Shipments from Puerto Rico 3/ | 22.5 | 25.1 | 15.1 | 8.3 | 7.4 |
| Stemmed | 17.4 | 16.7 | 10.0 | 6.6 | 5.6 |
| Unstemmed | .1 | .4 | .1 | 4/ | 4/ |
| Scrap | 5.0 | 8.0 | 5.0 | 1.7 | 1.8 |

1/ Includes tobacco stems, not cut, ground, or pulverized.
2/ Netherlands Indies tobacco shipped as Netherlands.
3/ Total of stemmed, unstemmed, and scrap, and used generally as cigar filler.
4/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

FLUE-CURED, TYPES 11-14

Supply and Disappearance

Prospects for 1948-49 are for continued high domestic use of flue-cured tobacco since cigarette manufacture and consumption in this country will equal or exceed that of 1947-48. Cigarettes account for the great bulk of domestic use of flue-cured. The prospects for somewhat larger exports are better because of the availability of financial assistance to many western European countries under the Economic Cooperation Administration's program to assist economic recovery.

In September, flue-cured production was estimated at 1,012 million pounds--23 percent less than last year's crop, which was the second largest on record. The reduction was largely the result of smaller acreage allotments to farmers, although yields in the Eastern North Carolina, and Georgia and Florida Belts were lower than last year. The July 1 stocks of flue-cured were 1,550 million pounds (farm-sales weight) compared with 1,287 million on July 1, 1947. This year's carry-over was second only to that of July 1941. The decline in exports was the main contributing factor to the large increase in stocks. Total supply of flue-cured for the 1948-49 marketing year is 2,562 million pounds or 42 million pounds smaller than the record supply available for 1947-48. During July 1947-June 1948, domestic disappearance is estimated at 695 million pounds, about 5 percent larger than the previous year. On the other hand, the exports of flue-cured dropped to 359 million pounds (farm-sales weight)--35 percent lower than the record high of 1946-47. Total disappearance including both domestic consumption and exports was 1,054 million pounds, 13 percent below the record 1,213 million pounds of 1946-47.

Table 4.- Flue-cured tobacco: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1939-48 1/

| Year | Production | Stocks July 1 | Total supply | Disappearance year beginning July 1 | Average price per pound |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Cents |
| Average 1934-38 | 741.0 | 844.9 | 1,585.9 | 704.3 | 22.9 |
| 1939 | 1,170.9 | 946.3 | 2,117.2 | 707.5 | 14.9 |
| 1940 | 759.9 | 1,409.7 | 2,169.6 | 576.7 | 16.4 |
| 1941 | 649.6 | 1,592.9 | 2,242.5 | 783.0 | 28.1 |
| 1942 | 811.7 | 1,459.5 | 2,271.2 | 892.4 | 38.8 |
| 1943 | 790.2 | 1,378.8 | 2,169.0 | 980.2 | 40.2 |
| 1944 | 1,087.3 | 1,188.8 | 2,276.1 | 1,149.8 | 42.4 |
| 1945 | 1,173.5 | 1,126.3 | 2,299.8 | 1,152.4 | 43.6 |
| 1946 | 1,352.0 | 1,147.4 | 2,499.4 | 1,212.6 | 48.3 |
| 1947 2/ | 1,317.5 | 1,286.8 | 2,604.3 | 1,054.1 | 41.2 |
| 1948 2/ | 1,011.6 | 1,550.2 | 2,561.8 | | |

1/ Farm-sales weight
2/ Preliminary.

Western European countries normally take substantial quantities of United States tobacco, most of which is flue-cured. Tobacco exports to these countries will depend on the extent to which direct grants are made and on the dollars earned in other ways in these countries. Consumption of cigarettes containing United States leaf has increased generally where supplies have been available in Europe. The policy of the United Kingdom is to keep consumption at the 1939-40 level, and it now appears that United Kingdom takings from the United States will not be as large as the prewar average. In the 2 fiscal years 1938 and 1939 United States tobacco exports to the United Kingdom averaged 240 million pounds (declared weight), 98 percent of which was flue-cured. Flue-cured exports to other western European countries are expected to be substantially above prewar during 1948-49. The 1947-48 shipments to western European countries, except the United Kingdom, were only about 6 percent below 1946-47 but were more than 2-1/2 times the prewar average. Larger exports to Germany will be another strengthening factor in flue-cured exports.

The size of tobacco exports in 1949-50 will depend to a considerable extent on appropriations made available to assist foreign nations under the Economic Cooperation Act and whether general economic recovery is gaining enough headway to make dollar exchange more plentiful.

If domestic disappearance of flue-cured is approximately 700 million pounds during 1948-49 and exports are around 400 million pounds, the carry-over as of July 1, 1949, will be close to 1,450 million pounds or 100 million less than July 1 this year.

The 1949 national marketing quota for flue-cured announced by the Secretary of Agriculture on August 9 was 1,030 million pounds or approximately equal to the 1947-48 disappearance. This means allotments for 1949 abo 5 percent above the 1948 allotments of 908,000 acres. Under the Act, it is possible for the Secretary to increase the quota by any amount up to 20 percent until March 1, 1949, if economic developments should so warrant.

## Flue-Cured Auction Prices 20 Percent Above Last Season

The 1949 crop of flue-cured will also be supported at 90 percent of parity. It does not appear likely that the average support level will be greatly changed from this year; and if the crop is somewhat larger, average prices will probably be closer to the support level than during the current season.

Approximately two-thirds of the total flue-cured crop was marketed by the end of September at an average price of 49.3 cents--20 percent above the average for the same period last season. It is estimated that this year's crop will return growers close to 500 million dollars in comparison to 543 million dollars received for the 30 percent larger crop of 1947. The flue-cured loan level was 43.9 cents per pound--10 percent greater than the 40.0-cent level last season. The higher loan rate reflects the increase in flue-cured parity, which rose because prices paid by farmers for items used in living and production in June 1948 had increased 10 percent above June 1947.

Gross sales of flue-cured of Georgia and Florida, type 14, were 22 percent smaller than last year and averaged a record 47.0 cents per pound compared with 37.8 cents last season. Only 3 1/2 percent of gross sales were placed under Government loans in contrast to the 15 percent during last season.

Gross sales of flue-cured of South Carolina and Border North Carolina, type 13, markets through September totaled 254 million pounds and brought an average price of 50.4 cents per pound. This was 20 percent above the price for the gross sales of 299 million pounds last season. Weekly average prices declined gradually from the peak of 55.8 cents reached in early August to 45.0 cents for the last half of September. In these markets, receipts for Government loans by the Stabilization Corporation were about 6 1/2 percent for the season compared with approximately 14 percent during the 1947 season.

Gross sales for the season through September on the Eastern North Carolina, type 12, markets totaled 248 million pounds and averaged 47.8 cents per pound compared with 40.7 cents for the same period last season. More than two-thirds of the estimated type 12 production has been auctioned. The quantities placed under Government loans so far are under 7 percent of gross sales compared with 10 percent last season.

Auction sales in the Middle Belt, type 11b, began September 2 and prices through September averaged 51.0 cents per pound--19 percent above the 42.8 cents average for September last season. Auction marketing did not start till September 15 last season. Quantities placed under Government loan have averaged 6 percent of the gross sales through September compared with 15 percent of total gross sales last season.

Auction sales on the Old Belt, type 11a, started September 13. Prices through September averaged 53.2 cents per pound, 22 percent above early season prices of last year. Approximately 11 percent of gross sales during September went into Government loans, while during the whole selling season last year, 32 percent of gross sales were delivered to the Stabilization Corporation for loans.

## BURLEY, TYPE 31

### Supply and Disappearance

In the year ahead, domestic consumption of Burley is expected to be at least as large as in 1947-48. Use in cigarettes will remain high and smoking tobacco production may show some increase. Burley exports, since they go mostly to countries participating in the European Recovery Program, may advance over the 1947-48 level. If total disappearance during 1948-49 is around 530 million pounds, and the 1948 crop equals current estimates, carry-over next October 1 will be around 865 million pounds or 4 percent lower than the 905 million pound estimate for October 1948.

Burley production on September 1 was estimated at 496 million pounds -- 2 1/2 percent more than was harvested last year. Compared with the prewar average, it is more than 200 million pounds larger. Carryover on October 1, the beginning of the 1948-49 marketing year, is estimated at about 905 million pounds. This is close to 35 million pounds less than the same date last year, which was the highest on record. Stocks consist of a somewhat higher percentage of smoking grades this year than last. The carry-over on July 1 of lugs was 2 percent greater than in 1947, but stocks of leaf and tips were nearly 17 percent lower. This reflects the high proportion of smoking grades in the 1947 crop. Total supply for 1948-49 is 1,401 million pounds, approximately 25 million below 1947-48 and 65 million less than the 1946-47 record.

Table 5.- Burley tobacco: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1939-48 1/

| Year | Production | Stocks October 1 | Total supply | Disappearance year beginning October 1 | Average price per pound |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Cents |
| Average 1934-38 | 287.2 | 700.9 | 988.1 | 314.5 | 22.2 |
| 1939 | 395.3 | 684.0 | 1,079.3 | 317.1 | 17.3 |
| 1940 | 376.6 | 762.0 | 1,138.8 | 340.8 | 16.2 |
| 1941 | 336.9 | 798.0 | 1,134.9 | 379.6 | 29.2 |
| 1942 | 343.5 | 755.3 | 1,098.8 | 412.8 | 41.8 |
| 1943 | 392.1 | 686.0 | 1,078.1 | 426.9 | 45.6 |
| 1944 | 590.6 | 651.2 | 1,241.8 | 482.8 | 44.0 |
| 1945 | 577.2 | 759.0 | 1,336.2 | 482.9 | 39.4 |
| 1946 | 614.0 | 853.3 | 1,467.3 | 526.5 | 39.7 |
| 1947 2/ | 484.3 | 940.8 | 1,425.1 | 3/ 520.1 | 48.3 |
| 1948 2/ | 496.4 | 3/ 905.0 | 3/ 1,401.4 | | |

1/ Farm-sales weight. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimated.

The domestic disappearance of Burley has continued large primarily because of the record-breaking cigarette production. Substantial quantities of Burley are also used in smoking and chewing. During the 1947-48 marketing year, smoking tobacco manufacture was about even with the previous 12 months. The 1947-48 manufacture of chewing, other than scrap, was probably slightly lower than 1946-47. Estimated domestic use of Burley, October 1947-September 1948 is 485 million pounds, topping last year's record of 477 million. Exports during the same period are estimated at around 35 million pounds (farm-sales weight) compared with 50 million during the previous year. During the 10 months ending with July, exports to the 4 largest importers in 1946-47 (Italy, Belgium-Luxembourg, Netherlands, and France) fell sharply below the previous year. France took only 13 thousand pounds (declared weight) compared with 3 1/2 million a year earlier; Italy took two-thirds less than the 6 million pounds a year earlier; and Belgium-Luxembourg and Netherlands took 25-35 percent less. Two other important Burley importers, Portugal and Sweden, got larger amounts.

Price Support

Price support for the 1949 Burley crop will be at 90 percent of the September 1949 parity and may be lower than that for the current year's crop if prices paid by farmers for items used in production and family living recede somewhat.

A firm demand for the 1948 crop of Burley is expected although the average price for the crop is not likely to be as high as last year's record. The support price for this year's crop is 5 percent above the 1947 level. The September Burley parity was 47.1 cents per pound and the average loan level computed at 90 percent of this parity was 42.4 cents per pound. The average loan level for the 1947 crop was 40.3 cents per pound. The season price received by growers for the 1947 crop was a record 48.3 cents per pound. The strong demand of cigarettes manufacturers and the generally high quality of the 1947 crop were the major factors contributing to the record-breaking price average last year. Although prices were mostly above the support level, about 38 million pounds or close to 8 percent of the deliveries were placed under Government loan. This was far less than the 23 percent of the large 1946 crop put under loan. Sales of Burley loan tobacco in the last 12 months reduced the total quantity of Burley pledged for Government loans from about 140 million a year ago to approximately 90 million pounds in mid-September.

## MARYLAND, TYPE 32

Supply and Disappearance

The 1948 Maryland production is estimated at 37.6 million pounds compared with 38.4 million harvested last year. This year's crop is about 10 million pounds greater than the 1934-38 average. Stocks of Maryland tobacco in the hands of dealers and manufacturers on July 1 were 47.2 million pounds (farm-sales weight), about a third higher than in July 1947. Marketings of the 1947 crop were near the half-way mark on July 1, 1948. Carry-Over on January 1, 1949, is estimated at nearly 47 million pounds. Total supply for 1949 at 84.3 million pounds is slightly above that for 1948.

Total disappearance during calendar year 1948 is estimated at close to 37 million pounds compared with 33.8 million in 1947. Maryland tobacco is used mostly in cigarettes although a few grades are used to some extent in cigars. Domestic consumption of Maryland this year will account for close to 29 1/2 million pounds while exports will probably be 6 to 7 million pounds (farm-sales weight). This is a moderate increase in domestic use over last year and about 35 percent above the prewar average. Exports during January-July 1948 lagged behind the same period last year. This was in spite of the fact that Switzerland, the largest foreign taker in recent years, got about 14 percent more in January-July than in the same period last year. No Maryland tobacco was shipped to France in the first 7 months of 1948 but one-half million pounds went to France in the same months of 1947. Maryland tobacco exports to Netherlands were also sharply reduced, but Belgium took more.

Domestic disappearance of Maryland during 1949 is expected to equal or slightly exceed that of 1948 mainly because of high prospective cigarette use. Exports may improve as further progress is made in the effort to bring about the economic stability of European countries.

## Prices of Maryland Average Below Last Season

The bulk of the 1947 crop of Maryland tobacco was sold at auctions from about mid-May to late August. The volume totaled 33.6 million pounds, 7 million pounds less than the previous season's record. The auction market average price was 41.6 cents per pound--2.9 cents lower than the crop average for 1946. However, the light-bodied marketings were generally lower and

Table 6. - Maryland tobacco: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1939-48 1/

| Year | Production | Stocks January 1 of following year | Total supply | Disappearance year beginning Jan. 1 of the following year | Average price per pound |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Cents |
| Average 1934-38 | 27.5 | 38.4 | 65.9 | 27.5 | 19.7 |
| 1939 | 32.8 | 36.3 | 69.1 | 25.9 | 21.1 |
| 1940 | 32.6 | 43.2 | 75.8 | 30.8 | 33.0 |
| 1941 | 31.2 | 45.0 | 76.2 | 28.5 | 30.1 |
| 1942 | 28.1 | 47.7 | 75.8 | 32.0 | 56.5 |
| 1943 | 20.8 | 43.8 | 64.6 | 27.0 | 45.3 |
| 1944 | 38.2 | 37.6 | 75.8 | 29.3 | 55.5 |
| 1945 | 18.4 | 46.5 | 64.9 | 32.5 | 57.0 |
| 1946 | 46.2 | 32.4 | 78.6 | 33.8 | 44.5 |
| 1947 2/ | 38.4 | 44.8 | 83.2 | 3/ 36.5 | 4/ 41.6 |
| 1948 2/ | 37.6 | 3/ 46.7 | 3/ 84.3 | | |

1/ Farm-sales weight. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Auction market average.

tended to pull down the average since they composed a larger proportion of the crop than last year. Net receipts at the Baltimore hogshead market through August 20 approximated 3 3/4 million pounds. It is estimated that somewhere near a million pounds of the old crop is still in the hands of farmers.

## FIRE-CURED, TYPES 21-24

### Supply and Disappearance

Supplies of fire-cured for 1948-49 are above those needed to meet domestic use and prospective exports. Domestic consumption in the year ahead is expected to be about the same as in the past year. Exports of fire-cured during 1948-49 will be aided if continuing progress is made with European recovery. If the total disappearance in 1948-49 is the same as in 1947-48, the carry-over next October 1 will be only 4 percent less than the heavy carry-over estimated for October 1 of this year.

The estimated 1948 production of all fire-cured tobacco is 69 million pounds--20 percent less than the 86 million pounds harvested in 1947. Individual allotments for 1948 were cut 35 percent below 1947. Virginia fire-cured, type 21, production is only about 9 percent smaller because of substantially higher yields per acre than last year. Production of Kentucky and Tennessee, types 22-23, was down 21 percent with the greatest relative decrease occurring in Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt, type 22. The minor Henderson Stemming Belt, type 24, was estimated at 210 thousand pounds--5 percent above last year. Carry-over of all fire-cured on October 1 is estimated at 154 million pounds compared with 143 million a year ago. This carry-over plus production gives a total supply for 1948-49 of 223 million pounds, slightly lower than the 229 million pounds for 1947-48.

Total disappearance of fire-cured during 1947-48 is estimated at 75 million pounds--a higher total than the 70 million last year but only three-fifths of the 1934-38 average. Snuff is a relatively stable outlet for fire-cured, but other domestic uses have declined greatly over the past two decades. Snuff production during October 1947-September 1948 is estimated at 5 percent larger than the previous year. Domestic use of fire-cured tobacco in the recent marketing year is estimated at 38 million pounds compared with 36 million for 1946-47. Exports are estimated at about 37 million pounds (farm-sales weight) or 2 1/2 million larger than last year. However, the average exports of fire-cured for the last two marketing years is only about one-half of the prewar average. Fire-cured exports have benefited by the export subsidy program which was available to exporters prior to June 24, 1948. Exporters participating in the program were eligible for payments of one-third of the sales price--the other two-thirds coming from the foreign buyer.

The principal importers of United States fire-cured during the 1947-48 marketing year were Switzerland, Sweden, Netherlands, Belgium, Norway, and Denmark. During October 1947-July 1948 (first 10 months of marketing year), Netherlands took 53 percent more; Sweden, 39 percent more; and Switzerland, 34 percent more than in the same period of 1946-47. Belgium, Norway, and Denmark took 20 to 40 percent less. The United Kingdom took only 102,000 pounds.

Price Support

Price support for the 1949 crop will continue at 75 percent of the Burley loan rate computed on the basis of 90 percent of its September 1949 parity. Public hearings are to be held to get views relative to the 1949 quota. Fire-cured has been under quotas for the past three seasons. The referendum in 1945 favored quotas for the 1946, 1947, and 1948 crops by a large majority. A two-thirds majority is required to place a quota in effect.

The price support for 1948 crop fire-cured increased percentage-wise the same as Burley over last season (i.e. 5 percent). Figured at 75 percent of the Burley loan rate, the loan rate for fire-cured is 31.8 cents per pound compared with 30.2 cents for the 1947 crop. The average price received by growers last season was 29.5 cents, second only to the 31.5 cents received for the 1945 crop. The price support operations played a prominent part in the marketings of the past two seasons. A little more than 31 million pounds--more than one-third of the 1947 crop was placed under Government loan while nearly 41 million pounds were pledged against Government loans during the 1946 season. Some of the tobacco placed under loan has been disposed of through regular trade channels. Disposition of some of it was facilitated by the export subsidy program.

Prices received by farmers for fire-cured are expected to average fairly close to the loan level. The smaller-sized crop this year should be a favorable price influence.

## DARK AIR-CURED, TYPES 35-37

### Supply and Disappearance

In September, the 1948 production of dark air-cured tobacco was estimated at 33 1/2 million pounds--10 percent less than the 37 million pounds harvested in 1947. Individual farm allotments were cut 25 percent below 1947. Estimated production of Green River, type 36, dropped more sharply than One Sucker, type 35. Yields per acre were indicated to be higher than a year ago in Kentucky and Virginia and equal to last year in Tennessee. Virginia sun-cured, type 37, production, which is not under a marketing quota, increased from 2.4 in 1947 to 3.3 million pounds this year. The carry-over of dark air-cured on October 1, the beginning of the 1948-49 marketing year, is estimated at around 71 million pounds compared with 73 million last October 1. The total supply for 1948-49 is 104 million pounds--6 million less than each of the previous 2 years but 6: million larger than the 1934-38 average.

Total disappearance of dark air-cured in the 1947-48 marketing year is estimated at around 39 million pounds. The principal domestic outlet for these types is in the chewing tobacco manufacture, which in the recent marketing year was running slightly lower than in 1946-47. Domestic consumption of dark air-cured in the year just ended is estimated at 29 million pounds compared with 30 million of the previous year. This is the lowest domestic use since 1940. The 1947-48 exports of these types may reach 10 million pounds (farm-sales weight) partly because of the stimulus of the export subsidy programs. In 1946-47, exports totaled a little more than 7 1/2 million pounds but in 1934-38, averaged 12 million. Usually the product known as Black Fat has accounted for 50 to 60 percent of dark air-cured exports. Black Fat exports during October 1947-July 1948 were 4.6 million pounds compared with 3.3 million in the same period a year ago. Most Black Fat goes to British West Africa and French Africa.

Table 7.-Dark tobacco: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1939-48 1/

| Year | Production | Stocks October 1 | Total supply | Disappearance: year beginning October 1 | Average price per pound |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Cents |
| **Fire-cured** | | | | | |
| Total types 21-24 Average 1934-38 | 110.2 | 194.2 | 304.4 | 123.0 | 10.2 |
| 1939 | 99.3 | 136.2 | 235.5 | 93.9 | 10.6 |
| 1940 | 106.5 | 141.6 | 248.1 | 64.2 | 9.5 |
| 1941 | 69.7 | 183.9 | 253.6 | 69.0 | 14.1 |
| 1942 | 71.5 | 184.6 | 256.1 | 76.3 | 17.1 |
| 1943 | 64.9 | 179.8 | 244.7 | 71.2 | 23.4 |
| 1944 | 66.1 | 173.5 | 239.6 | 107.8 | 24.5 |
| 1945 | 58.3 | 131.8 | 190.1 | 85.2 | 31.5 |
| 1946 | 108.9 | 104.9 | 213.8 | 70.4 | 26.0 |
| 1947 2/ | 85.8 | 143.4 | 229.2 | 3/75.0 | 29.5 |
| 1948 2/ | 69.3 | 3/154.2 | 3/223.5 | | |
| **Dark air-cured** | | | | | |
| Total types 35-37 Average 1934-38 | 35.5 | 62.8 | 98.3 | 39.0 | 9.4 |
| 1939 | 44.2 | 56.1 | 100.3 | 34.7 | 7.3 |
| 1940 | 42.5 | 65.6 | 108.1 | 33.6 | 7.7 |
| 1941 | 31.5 | 74.5 | 106.0 | 42.0 | 12.0 |
| 1942 | 35.2 | 64.0 | 99.2 | 33.9 | 15.2 |
| 1943 | 30.0 | 65.3 | 95.3 | 37.6 | 27.2 |
| 1944 | 44.9 | 57.7 | 102.6 | 42.2 | 23.3 |
| 1945 | 43.6 | 60.4 | 104.0 | 43.6 | 25.2 |
| 1946 | 49.6 | 60.4 | 110.0 | 37.3 | 22.5 |
| 1947 2/ | 37.3 | 72.7 | 110.0 | 3/39.0 | 25.8 |
| 1948 2/ | 33.5 | 3/71.0 | 3/104.5 | | |

1/ Farm-sales weight.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Estimated.

It is unlikely that total 1948-49 disappearance will exceed that of 1947-48. If the same level is reached, the October 1, 1949, carry-over would be 65 million pounds which, though lower than the estimated 71 million for October 1948, would be about 2 million pounds higher than the 1934-38 average.

Price Support

Price support for tobacco was extended to the 1949 crop. For the dark air-cured types, the loan level will be computed at 66-2/3 percent of the Burley loan level which is figured at 90 percent of its September 1949 parity price. As in the case of fire-cured, quotas have been in effect for the past three seasons in accordance with heavy grower approval in the referendum in 1945. Public hearings will be held to get views relative to the 1949 quota.

The price support for 1948 dark air-cured is figured at 66-2/3 percent of the Burley loan level; and, so along with the Burley and fire-cured levels, it increased 5 percent over last season's rate. The dark air-cured loan level applicable to the 1948 crop is 28.3 cents per pound. The 1947 loan level was 26.9 cents, and the average price received for the crop was 25.8 cents, which was the highest on record except that received for the small 1943 crop. During 1947 season, about 14 1/3 million pounds, or nearly two-fifths of types 35-36 tobacco, were placed under Government loan. About 181 thousand pounds of Virginia sun-cured were also placed under loan, but this was only about 8 percent of the crop. Price support operations during the 1946 season were also on a major scale with farmers placing nearly 15 3/4 million pounds under loan. The 1948 season average price received by growers is expected to be near the loan rate.

## CIGAR TOBACCO

Cigar Filler

Cigar filler production in Pennsylvania, type 41, and Ohio, types 42-44, was estimated in September at 66 million pounds. Pennsylvania production is over a million pounds above 1947 and the largest since 1920, while that in Ohio was slightly below last year and far below any prewar year. Carry-over on October 1 of domestic cigar filler is estimated at approximately 120 million or slightly below last year. Total supplies of domestic filler for 1948-49 at nearly 187 million pounds are almost the same as those for 1947-48. The July 1 stocks of Puerto Rican, type 46, in the United States were 38 million pounds (farm-sales weight) compared to 47 million last July. Stocks in Puerto Rico at about 35 million pounds were practically unchanged from a year ago.

Pennsylvania and Ohio filler tobacco producers received lower average prices for last year's crops than for the 1946 crop. The type 41 crop average was 30 1/2 cents per pound--2 cents below the previous season--while types 42-44 averaged 31 cents per pound--5 cents below the previous

Table 8. - Cigar tobacco: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1939-48 1/

| Year and type | Production | Stocks October 1 2/ | Total supply | Disappearance: year beginning October 1 2/ | Average price per pound |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Cents |
| Total filler types 41-44 3/ | | | | | |
| Average 1934-38 | 48.9 | 159.9 | 208.8 | 54.4 | 10.4 |
| 1939 | 63.1 | 141.9 | 205.0 | 54.0 | 11.7 |
| 1940 | 64.7 | 151.0 | 215.7 | 58.7 | 11.9 |
| 1941 | 71.2 | 157.0 | 228.2 | 61.4 | 12.4 |
| 1942 | 53.8 | 166.8 | 220.6 | 67.0 | 13.2 |
| 1943 | 47.0 | 155.6 | 200.6 | 55.2 | 18.6 |
| 1944 | 58.8 | 145.4 | 204.2 | 61.3 | 19.5 |
| 1945 | 49.9 | 142.9 | 192.8 | 64.1 | 34.0 |
| 1946 | 64.4 | 128.7 | 193.1 | 70.9 | 32.8 |
| 1947 4/ | 65.1 | 122.2 | 187.3 | 5/67.0 | 30.6 |
| 1948 4/ | 66.3 | 120.3 | 186.6 | | |
| Total binder types 51-56 | | | | | |
| Average 1934-38 | 41.8 | 165.1 | 206.9 | 60.5 | 12.5 |
| 1939 | 63.3 | 116.6 | 179.9 | 45.0 | 16.6 |
| 1940 | 67.9 | 134.9 | 202.8 | 66.1 | 14.5 |
| 1941 | 61.6 | 136.7 | 198.3 | 60.4 | 16.9 |
| 1942 | 55.1 | 137.9 | 193.0 | 66.3 | 20.3 |
| 1943 | 51.0 | 126.7 | 177.7 | 69.2 | 30.3 |
| 1944 | 57.2 | 108.5 | 165.7 | 63.4 | 30.9 |
| 1945 | 62.1 | 102.3 | 164.4 | 60.9 | 47.7 |
| 1946 | 73.8 | 103.5 | 177.3 | 53.6 | 52.7 |
| 1947 4/ | 65.7 | 123.7 | 189.4 | 5/60.0 | 43.3 |
| 1948 4/ | 57.9 | 5/129.4 | 5/187.3 | | |
| Total wrapper types 61-62 | | | | | |
| Average 1934-38 | 8.4 | 11.8 | 20.2 | 9.3 | 78.3 |
| 1939 | 11.4 | 10.1 | 21.5 | 7.9 | 67.7 |
| 1940 | 9.5 | 13.6 | 23.1 | 10.4 | 77.6 |
| 1941 | 10.1 | 12.7 | 22.8 | 9.6 | 98.4 |
| 1942 | 9.2 | 13.2 | 22.4 | 9.4 | 132.1 |
| 1943 | 10.0 | 13.0 | 23.0 | 8.7 | 168.0 |
| 1944 | 11.3 | 14.3 | 25.6 | 10.9 | 196.0 |
| 1945 | 11.2 | 14.7 | 25.9 | 12.3 | 197.0 |
| 1946 | 12.5 | 13.6 | 26.1 | 12.7 | 234.0 |
| 1947 4/ | 13.4 | 13.4 | 26.8 | 12.3 | 262.0 |
| 1948 4/ | 14.9 | 14.5 | 29.4 | | |

1/ Farm-sales weight.
2/ Stocks and disappearance for types 56, 61, and 62 are as of July 1.
3/ A small quantity of type 45 for 1939 and 1940 not included.
4/ Preliminary.
5/ Estimated.

season. Each of these price averages was substantially above parity or for the Ohio types "parity equivalent." Estimated cigar consumption in 1948 is 5,750 million, over a 100 million larger than 1947. A further small increase may be realized during 1949 with the continuation of high economic activity through much of the year. Demand for the 1948 cigar filler crops is expected to result in prices averaging near the 1947 season prices.

Cigar Binder

The September estimate of 1948 production of cigar binder, types 51-56, is 58 million pounds--12 percent below the 66 million produced in 1947. The sharpest drops occurred in Southern Wisconsin, type 54, and New York and Pennsylvania Havana Seed, type 53, which fell 23 and 18 percent respectively. The Connecticut Valley Broadleaf, type 51, and Havana Seed, type 52, are estimated at 8 and 1 1/2 percent smaller than last year. The Northern Wisconsin, type 55, is indicated at 12 1/2 percent below last year. Total binder stocks in the hands of manufacturers and dealers on October 1, 1948, are estimated at 129 million pounds compared with 124 million last year. According to the July 1 reports, stocks of all principal binder types except type 55 ranged between 4 and 10 percent above a year earlier while type 55 was almost the same. The 1948-49 total supply of binder tobacco at 187 million pounds is a little less than that for 1947-48. The demand for binder types probably will vary among types partly on the basis of final use. Some binder types, notably, Southern Wisconsin, and the New York and Pennsylvania Havana Seed, are used in substantial quantities for scrap chewing. The manufacture of scrap chewing during the 1947-48 crop year is estimated at about 2 percent less than 1946-47 and 6 percent below the 1934-38 average. While a firm demand is expected for cigar binders, prices may not reach the record high of last year for Havana Seed, type 55. The average price of Broadleaf may exceed that of last season since the 1947 season average was pulled down by the lower return realized on tobacco damaged by pole sweat. Both Wisconsin types, and the New York and Pennsylvania Havana Seed had considerably lower price averages for the 1947 crops than in the previous season.

Cigar Wrapper

The 1948 production of shade-grown cigar wrapper was estimated in September at 14.9 million pounds 1 1/2 million larger than last year's crop. The Connecticut Valley, type 61, increased 9 percent and exceeded every year on record except 1929. The Georgia and Florida, type 62, increased 18 percent and is also a record for all years since 1918. Total wrapper carry-over on July 1 was 14.5 million pounds compared with 13.4 million a year earlier. The 1948 carry-over exceeds that of each year since 1934 except 1945. Both types 61 and 62 stocks were higher than a year ago. Total supply of cigar wrapper for 1948-49 is 29.4 million pounds compared with 26.7 million pounds for the previous year. This includes a record supply for Connecticut Valley shade-grown and a near-record for the Georgia and Florida, type 62.

Cigar wrapper imports during the first half of 1948 were below the same period last year (see table 2). Imports of Sumatra and Java wrapper are not expected to regain prewar volume in the year ahead. Domestically produced wrapper is now used on a large majority of cigars produced in the United States.

The average price of the 1947 crop of Connecticut Valley shade-grown was $2.70 per pound; and for Georgia and Florida shade-grown, $2.45 per pound--an all-time record for both types. The 1946 crops sold for $2.40 and $2.20 for types 61 and 62, respectively.

## Cigar Tobacco Exports

During the 1947-48 marketing year, cigar tobacco exports, in contrast to the exports of most other kinds of tobacco, have been running ahead of 1946-47. During the 10 months October 1947-July 1948, almost 6 million pounds (farm-sales weight)--about one-third more than in the same period of 1946-47--had been shipped abroad. The 1947-48 marketing year total may equal or exceed the 1945-46 record of 6-3/4 million pounds. The largest quantities in the October 1947-July 1948 period went to Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, and Belgium. Netherlands and Sweden took 3 and 2-1/2 times as much as in the same period of 1946-47. Denmark got 16 percent more while Belgium took 36 percent less.

Table 9.- Production of manufactured tobacco in the United States, 1937-41 average and annual 1942-48

| Calendar year | Chewing | | | | | Smoking | Snuff |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Plug | Twist | Fine-cut | Scrap | Total | | |
| | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. |
| 1937-41 average | 52.6 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 43.4 | 106.6 | 198.7 | 38.0 |
| 1942 | 54.3 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 48.3 | 113.7 | 175.7 | 41.0 |
| 1943 | 58.9 | 6.3 | 4.5 | 51.4 | 121.1 | 162.8 | 43.2 |
| 1944 | 61.7 | 6.5 | 4.1 | 52.9 | 125.2 | 139.9 | 42.0 |
| 1945 | 59.7 | 6.7 | 4.0 | 47.7 | 118.1 | 168.5 | 43.8 |
| 1946 | 51.8 | 5.8 | 3.8 | 46.2 | 107.6 | 105.9 | 39.4 |
| 1947 | 47.4 | 5.2 | 3.7 | 42.2 | 98.5 | 104.6 | 39.3 |
| Jan.-June 1947 | 20.5 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 20.0 | 44.8 | 47.9 | 19.0 |
| Jan.-June 1948 | 22.3 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 20.5 | 47.3 | 52.7 | 20.7 |
| | Percentage change | | | | | | |
| 1946 to 1947 | - 8.5 | - 10.3 | - 2.6 | - 8.7 | - 8.5 | - 1.2 | - .3 |
| Jan.-June 1947 to 1948 | + 8.8 | + 12.0 | - 5.6 | + 2.5 | + 5.6 | +10.0 | +8.9 |

Table 10.-Fiscal year receipts from Federal taxes on tobacco products in the United States 1935-39 average, annual 1940-48

| Year ending June 30 | Cigarettes 1/ | Cigars 2/ | Chewing and smoking | Snuff | All other 3/ | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 dol. | 1,000 dol. | 1,000 dol. | 1,000 dol. | 1,000 dol. | 1,000 dol. |
| Average 1935-39 | 456,908 | 12,677 | 54,712 | 6,677 | 1,214 | 532,188 |
| 1940 | 533,059 | 12,995 | 54,384 | 6,799 | 1,281 | 608,518 |
| 1941 | 616,757 | 13,515 | 54,928 | 6,900 | 5,965 | 698,065 |
| 1942 | 704,949 | 14,482 | 52,139 | 7,440 | 1,966 | 780,976 |
| 1943 | 835,261 | 23,172 | 47,849 | 7,543 | 10,028 | 923,853 |
| 1944 | 904,047 | 30,259 | 45,269 | 7,692 | 1,214 | 988,481 |
| 1945 | 836,753 | 36,678 | 49,574 | 7,741 | 1,398 | 932,144 |
| 1946 | 1,072,971 | 41,454 | 41,961 | 7,373 | 1,760 | 1,165,519 |
| 1947 | 1,145,268 | 48,354 | 36,548 | 7,054 | 544 | 1,237,768 |
| 1948 | 1,208,204 | 46,752 | 37,024 | 7,372 | 928 | 1,300,280 |
| | Percentage of total | | | | | |
| Average 1935-39 | 85.8 | 2.4 | 10.3 | 1.3 | .2 | 100.0 |
| 1940 | 87.6 | 2.1 | 9.0 | 1.1 | .2 | 100.0 |
| 1941 | 88.4 | 1.9 | 7.9 | 1.0 | .8 | 100.0 |
| 1942 | 90.2 | 1.9 | 6.7 | 1.0 | .2 | 100.0 |
| 1943 | 90.4 | 2.5 | 5.2 | .8 | 1.1 | 100.0 |
| 1944 | 91.4 | 3.1 | 4.6 | .8 | .1 | 100.0 |
| 1945 | 89.8 | 3.9 | 5.3 | .8 | .2 | 100.0 |
| 1946 | 92.1 | 3.6 | 3.6 | .6 | .1 | 100.0 |
| 1947 | 92.5 | 3.9 | 3.0 | .6 | .0 | 100.0 |
| 1948 | 92.9 | 3.6 | 2.8 | .6 | .1 | 100.0 |

1/ Includes large cigarettes.

2/ Includes small cigars.

3/ Leaf dealer penalties, floor taxes, cigarette papers and tubes, etc.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Table 11.- Cigarette exports from United States to principal importing countries, 1934-38 averages; annual 1946-47 with percentages; and January-July 1947-48

| Country | 1934-38 | 1946 | 1947 | 1947 as percentage of: 1934-38 | 1947 as percentage of: 1946 | January-July 1947 | January-July 1948 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mil. | Mil. | Mil. | Pct. | Pct. | Mil. | Mil. |
| Philippines, Rep. of | 2,544 | 9,181 | 9,640 | 379 | 105 | 6,163 | 6,413 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 63 | 293 | 1,651 | 2,621 | 563 | 921 | 839 |
| Hong Kong | 22 | 1,823 | 1,444 | 6,564 | 79 | 921 | 404 |
| Sweden | 80 | 1,250 | 1,309 | 1,636 | 105 | 633 | 125 |
| Curacao (N.W.I.) | 105 | 572 | 759 | 723 | 133 | 389 | 678 |
| Netherlands-Indies | 16 | 334 | 690 | 4,312 | 207 | 470 | 39 |
| Colombia | 90 | 624 | 670 | 744 | 107 | 342 | 270 |
| Panama, Rep. of | 1/ 389 | 664 | 627 | 161 | 94 | 335 | 432 |
| Venezuela | 39 | 355 | 583 | 1,495 | 164 | 338 | 380 |
| Tangier | 2/ 12 | 42 | 543 | 4,525 | 1,293 | 182 | 577 |
| Switzerland | 16 | 164 | 351 | 2,194 | 214 | 141 | 410 |
| Mexico | 31 | 399 | 285 | 919 | 71 | 175 | 154 |
| Cuba | 47 | 220 | 281 | 598 | 128 | 146 | 175 |
| Czechoslovakia | 1 | 586 | 277 | 27,700 | 47 | 114 | 118 |
| Argentina | 64 | 116 | 184 | 288 | 159 | 132 | 61 |
| Subtotal | 3,519 | 16,623 | 19,294 | 548 | 116 | 11,402 | 11,075 |
| Total all countries 3/ | 4,770 | 24,325 | 22,391 | 469 | 92 | 13,065 | 13,616 |

1/ Includes Canal Zone.
2/ Includes French Morocco.
3/ Excludes Virgin Islands of the United States.

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Table 12.- Tax-paid withdrawals of tobacco products in the United States, calendar years 1946 and 1947, and January-August 1947-48 1/

| Products | Calendar year | | | January-August | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1946 | 1947 | Change | 1947 | 1948 | Change |
| | Million | Million | Percent | Million | Million | Percent |
| Small cigarettes | 321,474 | 335,964 | + 4.5 | 221,391 | 233,604 | + 5.5 |
| Large cigarettes | 1.0 | 0.5 | -50.0 | 2/ | 2/ | +12.7 |
| Large cigars | 5,914 | 5,631 | - 4.8 | 3,616 | 3,704 | + 2.4 |
| Small cigars | 93 | 81 | -12.9 | 53 | 60 | +13.2 |
| Snuff 3/ | 39.7 | 39.3 | - 1.0 | 25.6 | 27.5 | + 7.4 |
| Manufactured tobacco 3/ | 211.1 | 199.2 | - 5.6 | 128.4 | 130.6 | + 1.7 |

1/ Based on sales of revenue stamps, and includes products from Puerto Rico, except August 1948.
2/ 365,092 in 1947 and 411,221 in 1948.
3/ Million pounds.